

*(For one inch and under, 3s. ; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.)*

**DEBENTURE.**  
O, to purchase, a Govern-  
ment Debenture, for £100. Apply to  
Equity. Supreme Court. 3060

**R WANTED.—Apply**  
**JOHN MACNAMARA.**

**HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CHARIOT, AND**  
**BOY'S PONY.**

**MR. EDWARD SALAMON**  
Will sell by auction, at his Stores, Bank-  
Court,  
**ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19,**  
**At 11 o'clock.**

Q seen-street

**UNCES GOLD DUST.**  
D to Purchase, Five Hun-  
dreds Gold Dust, for which the  
price will be given,  
D DAVIS,  
Watchmaker, 475, George-street.  
3111

**PACKERS.**

**A HANDSOME** English-built Chariot,  
in excellent condition. (Can be seen  
previously to sale at Dixon's Livery Stables,  
York-street.)  
Also,  
A boy's penny, well broken and quiet.  
Terms at sale. 3111

**MAGIC LANTERNS, COMPOUND MICROSCOPE**

I, JACOBSON, — wanted, this  
 day, two good men to pack a few  
 cases of wine and beer.  
 B. ELLIOTT.  
 17, August 17. 3165

OFFICERS ASSISTANTS  
 and, a young man as Counter-  
 clerk, to one that fully understands his  
 duties, and is a reliable man.

JUST LANDED BX DUKE OF RICH-  
 MOND.  
 MR. EDWARD SALAMON

W, whose husband lately  
desirous of returning to Europe,  
desires to give her services to any  
gentleman of her passage home.  
Accompanied by her baggage home-  
wards, she will be glad to be com-  
mended to any gentleman of compe-  
tence, and will be glad to be com-  
mended to any gentleman of compe-

RECTABLE female, lately  
the colony, is anxious to meet  
agement as Housekeeper to a  
on or lady; or as Nursery Go-  
medicoman. The most respect-  
s can be desired. Applications (if  
sible), addressed to *the Herald*

with attention. No objection  
3108  
Superior marine barometers  
Japaned and box thermometers, &c.  
Term: at sale. 3112

D, a Blacksmith, for the  
of a "Tenterfield," New En-  
first-rate workman, competent  
in all branches of his trade, can be  
obtained on application. He will  
give the best of his services, and  
apply in the morning, at 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY'S REGULAR SALE OF  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
AND  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE  
BY  
MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS

At 11 o'clock to Dr. TRAILL, at the  
DONALDSON and CO.,  
398, Pitt-street,  
3049

an active Lad, to attend to  
me and to make himself generally  
respectable references as to character

At 11 o'clock to Dr. TRAILL, at the  
DONALDSON and CO.,  
398, Pitt-street,  
3049

an active Lad, to attend to  
me and to make himself generally  
respectable references as to character

will be required. Wages will be 2 shillings per week. Apply to 228, Elizabeth-street North, and one on any day. 3097

D, a Housemaid: one who thoroughly understands her duties, may call on me at 11 and 3 this day.

MISS ROSSITER.

28 Cases of pickles  
20 Woolpacks, slightly damaged  
3 Dozen brown heads  
6 Doze teill shirts  
12 Pair blankets 2 2 4  
20 Pair ditto, 9-4  
1 Case of ladies' stuff shoes  
12 Ditto children's ditto  
10 Drums printing ink

houses, opposite the Flag Staff,  
Upper Fort-street.

U, an active man as porter,  
at has been accustomed to the  
Spirits business; character indis-

THOMAS TAYLOR,  
452 George-street.

**RENTED LODGINGS**, in a re-  
 Private House, in a fashionable  
 neighbourhood, with attendance, situate within  
 five minutes of the Sydney Post Office.  
 commanding view of the Harbour;  
 and a garden if required. Letters  
 to be sent to *E. and Co.* at the *Herald Office*,  
 for immediate attention. 3066

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,  
 THIS DAY, SATURDAY,  
 At 11 o'clock.  
**ABOUT 13 TONS NEW ZEALAND  
 FLAX.**

Terms of sale. 3076  
**WOOLPACKS AND BAGS.**  
 DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

**STORAGE.**  
 AT 250 tons of goods, in any  
 Parties having goods to  
 the situation very convenient,  
 central position. It is suitable  
 all descriptions, and the charges  
 are very moderate. Apply to  
**JOHN A. MATHEWS,**

**EX DUCKS OF RICHMOND, BANCLAT, MARTIN,  
 FROM LONDON.**

**ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**

**MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD**  
 Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,  
 ON **THURSDAY, AUGUST 20,**  
 At 11 o'clock

July 15, 1949

CHERS. FURNITURE  
ERN. AND OTHERS.

T, those extensive premises  
in Pitt-street, opposite the  
site, for many years occupied by  
E. K. ...

M<sup>3</sup> - PART Bale, 13 Woolpacks, much  
damaged  
39 - Ditto, 2 ditto ditto  
40 - Ditto, 2 ditto ditto  
42 - Ditto, 1 ditto ditto.  
+ - Ditto + 3-bushel bags.

10 Bales each 100 ...

Apply to Mr.  
fortune of War, George-street, 2856

ET, a House in Macquarie-  
North, opposite the  
to Mr. WALLIS, Elizabeth-street,  
2604

Rose Cottage, in Upper

eet, nearly opposite the Flag  
 Particulars enquire of Mr. JOHN  
 Lower George-street. 2938

at BALMAIN, a large and  
 sious family residence, command-  
 ing a fine view of the Parramatta  
 immediately adjacent to the Parish

MR. GEORGE A LLOYD  
 Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,  
 ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 20,  
 At 11 o'clock.  
**144 THREE-QUARTER Chests**  
 superior quality Black Tea.  
 Terms at sale. 3094

**Also,**  
with cottage of five rooms, and a  
gent water. Apply to Mr. M<sup>r</sup>.  
Custom House. 2987

**LET, the Estate of Adderton,**  
Dramatic: there are about 110  
all fenced in, and two orchards,  
and a large garden.

**BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION**  
OF VALUABLE  
**COLOURED AND PLAIN**  
**ENGRAVINGS.**  
A SELECTION OF THE MOST FAVOURITE  
AND RECENT WORKS, FROM ONE OF THE FIRST  
LONDON PUBLISHERS.

**NOW LANDING EX DIANA. CAPTAIN**

a-year. Apply to Mr. Youns,  
 3461  
 , a Cottage containing five  
 with verandah at the front and  
 garden in front and garden  
 back, fronting Fort-street, west  
 from Prince-street. Rent, mo-

**A LARGE** and very Beautiful Collection of Coloured and Plain Engravings, just arrived per Diana, from one of the first London publishers, and comprising many works not yet seen in the colony. The names of a few of them are subjoined, but the whole will open for inspection on and after Saturday, the 17th instant.

or the proprietor, Mr. JOSEPH  
in. 3072

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**LES BY ACTUION.**

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**S CELEBRATED PER-  
FUMERY.**

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State of the main  
Jenny Lind  
Heart's Resolve  
Patience  
Irish Courtship  
Rose d'Angleterre  
Deer Hounds  
Luna  
The Seasons

**EDWARD SALAMON**  
 Auction, at his Rooms, George-  
 street,  
**TUESDAY, AUGUST 20,**  
 At 11 o'clock,  
 Showing assortment of the above  
 of Perfumery—  
 Water and perfumed spirit of

**Dead Drops**  
**Forgive-me-Not**  
**Invention of the Stocking Room**  
**Watt's First Experiment on Steam**  
**Tranquil Enjoyment**  
**Military Sketches**  
**Tagliani and Rossi**  
**Mother's Blessing**  
**Mountain Toilette**

ande and mille fleurs, and a la  
 Heather Bell  
 Ac., Ac., Ac.  
 Terms at sale. 3025  
 LOOKING GLASSES.  
 JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction,  
 at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

old cream, musceline, &c.			
antilles, sachets			
chuk tooth powder, eau de			
Terms at sale.	3113	At 11 o'clock precisely, ON MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 18, Tray looking glasses, 14 x 10, 18 x 20 Shaving glasses, 10 x 10, 12 x 10 Ditto ditto, 10 x 8, 6 x 4	Terms at sale. 3116



# PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

No. VI.

VARIETIES of wheat are said to degenerate, after long cultivation in the same climate, but especially if grown on the same kind of land. This is probably one of the reasons for the frequent introduction of fresh sorts, which, in England, take the place of the older. There are not the same opportunities here for frequent change of seed, but the farmer is advised to seek them as much as possible.

His first object, after choosing the sort he intends to cultivate, should be, to obtain them as pure and unmixed as possible. This he can rarely be sure of accomplishing, except by drawing out ears from the sheaf of the kind he requires, until enough be obtained to sow a patch for seed. A peck of clean seed would secure a score of good land, if dibbled in. The rows need not be less than eighteen inches from each other, with the holes eight or nine inches apart; especially if put in early, and sown with a little with the hoe during growth. An acre, so cultivated, would, in an ordinary year, yield seed enough, but how easy to put in two. The land ought to be in good heart, and perfectly clean; and to this end ought not to have been cropped with wheat, oats, barley, or rye, at all events for a year or two. Any farmer who may take pains in this way to acquire a stock of good seed, of the best sort, will soon gain a reputation for it in his neighbourhood, and will find a ready and profitable sale for his wheat as seed.

The accidents from disease, &c., to which wheat in this climate is liable, are scarcely so numerous as in England, and many of them to be greatly mitigated by proper precaution. They may be enumerated as follows: blight from mildew or rust, blight from frost whilst in the tender ear, blight from hot winds whilst in the same state, smut, injury from the ribbon caterpillar or grub, and injuries from hail-storms. The foregoing are the chief causes, save the short harvests which are occasioned by dry weather. The writer will take them in the order in which they are named.

The rust is the most formidable and disheartening. It is the most severely felt in seasons of luxuriant growth, particularly in the warmer and richer districts; and is the chief cause of the general inferiority of the samples produced in the central wheat growing districts, to those of Van Diemen's Land and the table lands of Argyle, Bathurst, &c. Whenever there is a luxuriant growth of straw, with warm moist weather, its appearance may be looked for. The disease itself is well described to be a very minute fungus or mushroom, which grows first upon the blade, and afterwards upon the straw, and the glumes, or chaff of the ear, intercepting the nourishment intended for the grain. The fine seed powder or "rust," which every farmer must too well know, is the seed of this mischievous parasite. It is remarkable that although excellent and minute descriptions of the disease have been published in Europe, for the last eighty or ninety years, and in England again about the beginning of the present century,\* accompanied by beautifully engraved representations of it, highly magnified, so little of its true character seems to be known to the men who are the most deeply interested.

It does not fall within the scope of these papers to enter into minute particulars of its history and description. It will be sufficient to state that it may be observed in an early, or not its earliest stage, in the form of reddish, or orange coloured oval or longish spots upon the blades of growing wheat, after it is "in spindles," and particularly that, it may be distinguished from other spots of the same colour by their edges appearing to be raised. There is no mistaking this character, if attention be used, and it is of importance to the farmer that he should be able to recognize it early, that he may take steps to prevent it from spreading. That it makes rapid progress in warm and moist weather, the fine light powder or seed being carried to a distance by every breeze, and when the plants are mottled by dew or rain, fixing itself in the pores or mouths, which are then open to receive it; thus causing fresh generations to succeed each other in rapid succession, until, in many instances, the greater part of the crops in a district are scarcely worth the expense of harvesting. That when it attacks a crop early—that is, just after it is rising out of the soil, it will render it worthless as a grain crop, and that the best plan is to cut it at once for fodder, to make the most of it, and to prevent the disease from spreading; but that when it does not appear until the crop is beginning to change in colour with approaching maturity, it will do little if any damage to it. That late wheats are more liable to injury from it than the early, perhaps because they are rising into the spindles at a warmer season, and are besides the more exposed to infection from the spreading of the disease; and that in low situations where there is the least circulation of air, it is more to be dreaded than in those which are higher and more exposed. If to these facts be added, that loose, rich, "hollo" land, producing coarse straw crops, is more subject to the rust than that which is more solid naturally, or rendered so by compression; that the writer has seen crops which being sown much too early, became diseased before the winter commenced, and thus became the means of spreading the infection, to a wide extent, over crops that probably would otherwise have been perfectly healthy; and that he has noticed facts sufficient to justify the belief that by means of infected straw, of the preceding season, the disease may be carried over to the ensuing crops; it is believed that all that is requisite for the information of the small farmer has been stated. The careful man will see the necessity of frequently examining the rankest spots in his crop for the first appearance of the disease, that by cutting them down at once, he may prevent its spreading. He ought to bear in mind that the crops of an entire district, may be infected from a very few small patches in the first instance, and that to a great extent, probably they often are so. Also, that when once the disease commences, if it be not cut short by mowing the infected patches, it will not stay to progress so long as there is unripe wheat near it.

Blight from the effect of frosts can only be effectually guarded against by avoiding to sow early wheats in situations liable to them late in the season. Injury from frost when not very severe, may frequently be prevented by simple means, if adopted immediately. Early in the morning let two men take a rope long enough to reach across the breadth of a land or

ridge, then let each with one end of the rope in his hand walk along the furrows on either side of the ridge, so as to cause all the ears of wheat between them to be roughly shaken by the rope; the frozen dew will thus be shaken off. Let the husbandman remember that injury from late frosts is chiefly caused by the sun shining strongly upon the frosted part; and if by the heat, or frozen moisture, be shaken off in the early morning, damage will generally be prevented.

Shelter alone can prevent injury from hot winds. During dry seasons, when parching winds prevail to a great extent, much difference is observable in favour of the crops which are situated on small isolated clearings, well sheltered from their effects. Good crops are sometimes obtained in such situations, when in the more open country they are of very inferior character.

## MINERALOGY.

A. A. \* description of a singular mineral substance which has been noticed in some places, on the shores of this harbour, (see Sydney Morning Herald, Friday, 9th August, 1850), to be named after him, "BADDELEYITE."

A. A. HAVING, requested me to state my opinion respecting the substance characterised by him as above, and having in the analysis of that substance made allusion to me as the person who called his attention to it, and first indicated its alliance with Yentite, I venture to add to the accomplished amateur's notice the following remarks.

1. Respecting the localities whence this mineral has been brought, no inference appears to me justifiable as to the probability of its being *in situ* when discovered. Such a mineral can have no natural connection with the stratified rocks surrounding Port Jackson. Nor is it likely that it will be found hereafter in this neighbourhood, unless as the product of a local igneous dyke. One specimen was picked up by me on the beach of Hulk Bay, near the landing place at Breachley; and Mr. Stuart is quoted to have found another on the shore of Watson's Bay. The specimen from Breachley lay amidst a number of pebbles of chalk flint, which seem to me to have been part of the ballast of some vessel from Europe. It is, however, quite impossible for this mineral to have been the product of the cretaceous formation. It is quite as likely, therefore, that it belongs to some Australian habitat, as that it was brought from the other hemisphere.

Its occurrence at Breachley, amongst the flints, may be purely accidental, since they may have been laid there after this mineral had been cast up by natural causes. The finding of the same mineral at Watson's Bay, shows that it exists in another locality without connection with ballast. Nor is it the only adventitious substance which has been picked up there; for in the year 1840, I found upon that beach a fragment from a greenstone dyke, which I have no doubt was thrown up from below, during some violent marine commotion.

The fact, also, that the first specimen which I exhibited to Lieutenant-Colonel Baddeley, did not come from Port Jackson at all, but from the beach at Tuggerah Beach, Lake Macquarie, between Broken Bay and Lake Macquarie, puts out of question all doubt as to the little likelihood of its European origin. These facts, which I think, demonstrate that the specimens are "drift" fragments. Nor is such an hypothesis untenable, when we know that other metallic ores are found under undeniable conditions of travelled drift on the surface of New South Wales. Thus, for instance, I have in my possession specimens of that rare mineral, *Molybdate of Lead*, found at three distant localities;—on the North Shore of Port Jackson; at Molonglo, in the county of Murray, and near Murrumbidgee, in the county of Bligh, under the Liverpool Range. No one has yet been able to detect the habitat of this ore of lead, though a small portion has been shown to me, of a mineral closely allied to it, discovered in the Liverpool Range, between Murrumbidgee and the head of the Timor River. These minerals, the *Molybdate of Lead* and the one in question, are of New South Wales, is a safe conjecture; but it is not necessarily so, for it is well known to geologists, that metals and minerals and rock specimens have travelled enormous distances, and have been left by ice or water on the surfaces of regions very far from their native countries. Not to mention the undoubted fact, that various drift fragments upon the coasts of the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk must have come from the mountains of Norway. I may refer to two localities in the neighbourhood of this continent. On the surface of Norfolk Island are numerous bowlders of travelled greenstone, though that rock is not known to occur nearer than New Zealand, or New Holland, or New Caledonia. Captain Stokes found also upon the surface of one of the Abrolhos Group, a block of scoria (ii. 138), which he conjectures to have been drifted from the island of St. Paul, between Western Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. The east coasts of New Holland, from Bass's Strait to Torres Strait, are also lined by deposits of drift pumice from a very distant source, probably to the north-eastward.

I imagine, then, that our present mineral may be of adventitious or foreign origin in the localities where it has been found. Yet it must have originally been derived from plutonic rocks, it is not improbable, that it has been forced up from some deep-seated source by the fury of agitated waters and cast ashore as other matters often are by ocean waves and currents.

2. A. A. hints, that this may not be a natural, but an artificial mineral, the product of highly crystalline action in a smelting furnace. It is, no doubt, true, that various natural minerals have been imitated and reproduced in smelting operations; and without mentioning platinum which is frequently found in slag, the product of furnaces, allusion may be made to the well-known experiments of Hall, the father of Sir Basil, who successfully reproduced by artificial means very many natural pyrognostic minerals. But when could such a mineral as the one before us have been produced by smelting operations on the coast of Tuggerah Beach Lake? Nor does the external appearance of the specimen found there, justify the supposition of such an artificial origin. Whatever slag-like character that from Breachley may have, the former, which is far more characteristic in its superficial and internal conditions, could not, I think, have been so originated.

3. A. A. says, that "no native mineral production entirely agrees with this." This is very true. It has a structural composition closely allied to those of several well-known minerals; and appears to be a compound of several, of which A. A. has indicated one or two, and of which Yentite is, as I first stated to him, the most typical. But I do not believe

it to be a true Yentite, but rather a new mineral in which silicate of iron is the predominating compound. It is not improbably a tungstic silicate of iron having intimate relations to wolfram. It is certainly not the Yentite of the island of Elba, with which I have a better acquaintance than with those of Silesia or North America.

4. This mineral has some peculiarities which are remarkable. It is iridescent, so also is *columbite*, which has relations with wolfram, through the intervention of tungstic acid.

It is composed of crystallisations. Planes, made up of right rhombic or cubical forms cross each other at regular angles; the surfaces of those planes are in relief, the projection of the rhombs and cubes presenting the appearance of graphic characters, or, as A. A. says, "hieroglyphics." The spaces between the planes have evidently resulted from the decomposition of the green radiating striated substance which is intersected by the planes.

Now Yentite occurs in rhombic prisms, which are striated or fluted. *Pseudo-morphous wolfram* also takes the form of tungsten, which mineral occurs in *columbite*. Twin crystals of tungsten are continued beyond the faces of composition, and stand out in relief. The latter are also striated. All these peculiarities distinguish our mineral.

The primary form of wolfram is a right oblique-angled prism, having one of its angles 117° 22' in the secondary form one of the angles is 116° 34'. The diagonal laminae of our mineral cross at an angle between 116° and 117°; another angle 65° is rather more than half other angles of wolfram and tungsten, which are nearly that of an angle of Yentite. These are, 129° 35'; 129° 40'; 128° 50'. One of the faces of tungsten is a parallelogram; such also is one face of some of the crystals of our mineral.

5. As to those distinguishing features Hardness, and Specific Gravity, the following comparison will show the relationship of the present mineral:—

	H.	S. G.
Our Mineral.....	5 to 6	3.6
Yentite.....	5.5 to 6	3.8 to 4.1
Wolfram.....	5.0 to 5.5	7.155
Columbite.....	5.0 to 6.0	5.9 to 6.1

There are no other known minerals of the triclinic system, whose lustre is metallic and which give out no fumes on charcoal before the blowpipe, having this hardness.

6. In colour, and in the property of imparting a yellowish and greenish hue, our mineral and Yentite agree.

7. In one character they do not agree: the new mineral is not soluble in muriatic acid; but Yentite is.

8. The crystalline forms; the general character; the colours; the hardness; the strie; the iridescence; the protruding surfaces, all point to the relationship of this mineral with Yentite, Wolfram, and Columbite, which are triclinic and at the same time metallic in lustre, and without fumes. Their characters and the difference in solubility, indicate clearly, without quantitative analysis (for which I have no leisure) that it is a new mineral of the same class with those named, but more nearly related to Yentite than to any other species; and being new, I think it only a fair acknowledgment of the services rendered to the mineralogical investigation of New South Wales, by A. A., to name it after him, "BADDELEYITE."

Baddeleyite is, therefore, provisionally, to be considered a tungstic-silicate of iron. But it is not a mineral of a fertile class, and promises to afford no workable metal.

In order to obtain a careful enquiry into its chemical composition, it is my intention to submit a portion of the mineral to investigation by some experienced analyst in Europe.

W. B. C.

St. Leonard's, 14th August, 1850.

**CROWN LANDS OCCUPATION.**—Several cases of prosecution having lately been instituted for illegally occupying, and for removing wood from the Crown lands, there being reason to believe that the provisions of the Act under which these proceedings have been had, are but imperfectly if at all known among persons of the class of those against whom proceedings have been taken, it has been taken, it may be useful to publish for their information an abstract of the 2nd Victoria, No. 27, passed the Council on the 22nd March, 1850, Clause 1. Imposes penalties for unlawful occupation within the limits of local government, as follows: for first offence, any sum not exceeding £20; for the second, £20; for the third and any subsequent offence, £50; with a proviso that no information shall be received within a period of six months after the commission of the offence, and that the offender shall be liable to a fine of not less than 40s. nor more than £100. Lands beyond the boundaries to be divided into districts; Commissioners and policemen to be appointed. 10. Defines the duties and powers of Commissioners in ordinary cases. 11. Empowers Commissioners, on credible information or on oath, to seize and detain stock suspected of having been stolen, and indicates the mode of proceeding to be observed. 12. Applies the provision of the Impounding Act, as modified beyond the limits. 13. All persons at any station to be reported to the Commissioner. 14. Brands to be distinct and registered. 15. Unbranded beasts to be impounded and sold. 16. Newly licensed persons to pay full license for stock introduced during the first five months of any half-year. 17. Commissioners to assess for any half-year. 18. Commissioners to give written notice of amount to parties liable to assessment. 20. Parties may appeal to Quarter Sessions against assessment, giving notice thereof to Commissioner. 21. Commissioners to give a renewed notice in case of any neglect or refusal to pay, and in case of continued neglect or refusal, to report to the Colonial Treasury, who may issue warrants to levy the same by distress. 22. Fees chargeable by Commissioners. 23. Penalties, fines, and forfeitures, to be recovered in a summary way. 24. Actions for anything done under this Act, to be commenced within six months after the fact, and not otherwise. 25. Money payable under and by virtue of this Act to be applied, as far as necessary, to the establishment, maintenance, and support of a Border Police, and the residue as required for the purposes of the Act. 26. No possession or occupation under or by virtue of any license to affect the rights of the Crown. 27. Proceedings not to be quashed or removed by certiorari. 29.

Act to continue in force until 1st July, 1851, the Act, No. 1, passed on the 22nd June, 1841, continues the last recited Act for the further period of five years, with a few amendments. The second clause enacts that no action for trespass beyond the limits of local government may be brought until after the case shall have been heard and determined by the Commissioner of the district. By clause 3 Commissioners are empowered to impound cattle trespassing on Crown lands within the limits of local government. Clause 4 Where disputed lots are surveyed on behalf of the Crown, parties decided against shall pay double the expense of the survey, in addition to the penalty for unauthorised occupation. Clause 5 recites the 14th and 15th clauses of 2 Viet. No. 27, and adopting them as applicable within the limits as well as beyond. Clause 6, exempts the holder of valid licenses from penalties imposed on unauthorised occupiers.

## COUNCIL PAPERS.

### ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

Laid upon the Council table by the Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, and ordered by the Council to be printed, 8th August, 1850.

Return to an Address from the Legislative Council of New South Wales, dated 26th June, 1850, requesting that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table:—A return showing, as far as may be practicable, the undetermined particulars respecting the children received into, and discharged from, the several Orphan Schools of the colony, in each of the last five years:—

1. "The numbers received."
2. "The numbers discharged, and for what purpose."
3. "The numbers who died."
4. "The numbers, when admitted, whose parents, or either of them, were known to be living, distinguishing whether resident within the colony or otherwise."
5. "The numbers whose parents, or either of them, were known to be dead."
6. "The numbers now in the schools, distinguishing sex and age."
7. By what authority, and under what regulations, the children are admitted into the schools."
8. "The cost per annum for each child in the different schools."
9. The age at which the children are apprenticed out."

### MEMORANDA.

1. It has not been found practicable, without great labour and consequent delay, to distinguish those cases in which the parents of the children admitted into the Orphan Schools were or were not resident in the colony; but it may be stated, as a general rule, admitting of few exceptions, that the surviving parent (if any) was in each case resident in the colony.

2. Children are admitted into the Orphan Schools under the authority of His Excellency the Governor, officially communicated in each case by the Colonial Secretary. The application for such admission usually proceeds from a surviving parent or relative, or from some other person who may have the temporary charge of the child, and those applications are made directly to the Colonial Secretary. Every such application must be supported by the recommendation of some person of known respectability, generally a clergyman, as a guarantee that the statement contained in the application is true, and that the case is a fit one for public charity.

It has been laid down by the Government as a general rule, which has been departed from only in special cases, that no child shall be admitted into a public Orphan School unless his father is living in the colony.

3. Children are usually apprenticed from the Orphan Schools at the age of fourteen years.

NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE OF ADMISSION	DATE OF DISCHARGE	REMARKS
John Smith	14	M	1845	1848	Apprenticed to Mr. Jones
Mary Brown	13	F	1846	1849	Apprenticed to Mr. White
James Green	15	M	1847	1850	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Elizabeth White	12	F	1848	1851	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
William Black	16	M	1849	1852	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
Ann Grey	11	F	1850	1853	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Robert Brown	14	M	1851	1854	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Charlotte Green	13	F	1852	1855	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Thomas White	15	M	1853	1856	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
Isabella Black	12	F	1854	1857	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
George Grey	17	M	1855	1858	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Frances Brown	10	F	1856	1859	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Henry Green	14	M	1857	1860	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Elizabeth White	13	F	1858	1861	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
William Black	16	M	1859	1862	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
Ann Grey	11	F	1860	1863	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Robert Brown	14	M	1861	1864	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Charlotte Green	13	F	1862	1865	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Thomas White	15	M	1863	1866	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
Isabella Black	12	F	1864	1867	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
George Grey	17	M	1865	1868	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Frances Brown	10	F	1866	1869	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Henry Green	14	M	1867	1870	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Elizabeth White	13	F	1868	1871	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
William Black	16	M	1869	1872	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
Ann Grey	11	F	1870	1873	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Robert Brown	14	M	1871	1874	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Charlotte Green	13	F	1872	1875	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Thomas White	15	M	1873	1876	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
Isabella Black	12	F	1874	1877	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
George Grey	17	M	1875	1878	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Frances Brown	10	F	1876	1879	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Henry Green	14	M	1877	1880	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Elizabeth White	13	F	1878	1881	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
William Black	16	M	1879	1882	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
Ann Grey	11	F	1880	1883	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Robert Brown	14	M	1881	1884	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Charlotte Green	13	F	1882	1885	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Thomas White	15	M	1883	1886	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
Isabella Black	12	F	1884	1887	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
George Grey	17	M	1885	1888	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Frances Brown	10	F	1886	1889	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Henry Green	14	M	1887	1890	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Elizabeth White	13	F	1888	1891	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
William Black	16	M	1889	1892	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
Ann Grey	11	F	1890	1893	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Robert Brown	14	M	1891	1894	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Charlotte Green	13	F	1892	1895	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Thomas White	15	M	1893	1896	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
Isabella Black	12	F	1894	1897	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
George Grey	17	M	1895	1898	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Frances Brown	10	F	1896	1899	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Henry Green	14	M	1897	1900	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Elizabeth White	13	F	1898	1901	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
William Black	16	M	1899	1902	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
Ann Grey	11	F	1900	1903	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Robert Brown	14	M	1901	1904	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Charlotte Green	13	F	1902	1905	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Thomas White	15	M	1903	1906	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
Isabella Black	12	F	1904	1907	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
George Grey	17	M	1905	1908	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Frances Brown	10	F	1906	1909	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Henry Green	14	M	1907	1910	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Elizabeth White	13	F	1908	1911	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
William Black	16	M	1909	1912	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
Ann Grey	11	F	1910	1913	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Robert Brown	14	M	1911	1914	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Charlotte Green	13	F	1912	1915	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Thomas White	15	M	1913	1916	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
Isabella Black	12	F	1914	1917	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
George Grey	17	M	1915	1918	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Frances Brown	10	F	1916	1919	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Henry Green	14	M	1917	1920	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Elizabeth White	13	F	1918	1921	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
William Black	16	M	1919	1922	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
Ann Grey	11	F	1920	1923	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Robert Brown	14	M	1921	1924	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Charlotte Green	13	F	1922	1925	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Thomas White	15	M	1923	1926	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
Isabella Black	12	F	1924	1927	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
George Grey	17	M	1925	1928	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Frances Brown	10	F	1926	1929	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Henry Green	14	M	1927	1930	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Elizabeth White	13	F	1928	1931	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
William Black	16	M	1929	1932	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
Ann Grey	11	F	1930	1933	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Robert Brown	14	M	1931	1934	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Charlotte Green	13	F	1932	1935	Apprenticed to Mr. Black
Thomas White	15	M	1933	1936	Apprenticed to Mr. Grey
Isabella Black	12	F	1934	1937	Apprenticed to Mr. Brown
George Grey	17	M	1935	1938	Apprenticed to Mr. Green
Frances Brown	10	F	1936	1939	Apprenticed to Mr. White
Henry Green	14	M	1937	1940	Apprenticed to Mr. Black</



[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

which caused a compound fracture of the leg and led to death, his blood  
 down into the very crater itself, where  
 and his d, and steamed. A Wen-  
 the fireman, who remained in the  
 nearly lost his life in his exertions to  
 body down the side of the mountain,  
 he time the lava and stones fell in  
 thick and fast. Another individual,  
 and the dirt and sand of his lower  
 very removed by a stone, which was  
 quickly out of the crater while he was  
 over peering into its fiery depths,  
 strokes of a station, abrasions, and  
 that essential part of the lava, and  
 four columns. The ladies were swept  
 the van of danger and fatigue, and  
 ve not come off scot free. The sex  
 deal more courage than we man  
 to give them credit for. The lava  
 dly by the intrepidity of men and  
 women show in their accents; true, it  
 tify curiosity—a strong instinct on dis-  
 e more words to the lava. The  
 that magnificent and extensive moun-  
 tain, is now destroyed; not a vestige  
 and the fair crops of springing wheat,  
 and arable land, where were they?  
 for the form of the earth's sur-  
 face of the country to within a few  
 of Pompeii is changed—the roads, the  
 aks, the means of communication from  
 to another, are obliterated—all lies  
 under a superincumbent mass of  
 of lava. It is generally admitted that  
 their country the cautions and energy  
 people would have saved nearly the  
 the timber, and much else that is now  
 under a superincumbent mass of lava  
 than the lava approached, which  
 men have been carried off by it, and  
 about the same number would thus  
 dered property worth several thousand  
 of the kind of property very valuable, too,  
 here firewood is so dear. The lava has  
 nearly reached the sea, and it is said  
 superficially of about fourteen miles.  
 The opinion of the *espectants* that no  
 damage or danger need be apprehended,  
 after having given up the idea of  
 As a spectacle, it must remain  
 in the memories of all who were so  
 as to be eye-witnesses to their dying  
 the slow, steady, remorseless progress  
 of lava, to which nothing but the  
 advance of another common country  
 the *edax terrarum*; and poets, divines, and  
 others, would all have found food for re-  
 here, such seizing on the parts adapted  
 to the occasion, and exalting them so as  
 into a moral or adorn a tale. The  
 ns that occurred of from fire to tem-  
 and closely resembling lightning are  
 ically explained by Humboldt, i. h. 5  
 to which reference is made. The  
 of which is now sold—your readers  
 prefer. The nature of the lava geologi-  
 cally and chemically considered, and of these  
 tions, as also of the phenomena of  
 will there be found in the agreeably treated,  
*de secundum artem*.

TOULRES STRAITS.  
 The *Journal of the Indian Archipelago*,  
 for April, 1850.

The attention has been called to a  
 in Plunders' Voyage to Terra Aus-  
 Vol. II. p. 120, relating to the Gulf  
 near the western entrance of Torres  
 which assumes a certain degree of impor-  
 tance that an establishment is required in  
 neighbourhood to serve as a coal depot for  
 the steamers about to be despatched to  
 the Australian colonies. The paragraph runs as  
 follows: "Good's Island is between one and  
 two long, and resembles the rest of the  
 in being hilly, woody, and rocky, with  
 patches of low vegetation. The soil is  
 stony and brittle; but there are streaks of  
 coral and in one place I found a supply of  
 coals, as if the cliffs above had contained  
 them." It should be observed that Good's  
 Island is the only one of the islands forming  
 the great mountain range which  
 along the entire eastern coasts of Aus-  
 tralian Wilson's Promontory, the southern  
 tip of the continent, and in which veins  
 of iron ore have recently been discovered.  
 toward Sydney, the only part of the  
 which has been closely examined. This  
 is abruptly cut across by Torres Straits,  
 a distance well calculated to display any  
 of the metallic ore, and the same may  
 be said. It is singular that no attempt appears  
 to have been subsequently made to trace out  
 the origin of the phenomenon observed by  
 him. His work has certainly become  
 more and more expensive, and the Aus-  
 tralian coasts is supplied with a copy,  
 so important an announcement,  
 from so high a quarter, would justify  
 a longer passing that way in stopping a  
 moment to ascertain if the discovery  
 way would not probably be greater, for  
 the Island lies within a mile or two of the  
 usually pursued by vessels passing the

A READER.—At ten o'clock we stopped  
 atto plantation awaiting the tide, and  
 saw the manufacture of rubber. The  
 of the house returned from the forest  
 bringing in nearly two gallow of  
 which he had been collecting. He was  
 collecting from one hundred and twenty  
 at had been tamped upon the present  
 day. This quantity of milk, he said,  
 was for ten pairs of shoes; and when  
 he self attended to the business of col-  
 lecting every morning for several months,  
 a girl could only collect from seventy  
 The seringue trees do not usually grow  
 in such a number may require the  
 of several miles. The milk, he shows  
 the artists, in a thatched hut,  
 no opening but the door. From an  
 of water-jar, the bottom of which had  
 been cut out for this purpose, issued a  
 of dense white smoke, which he col-  
 lected in pieces of palm nut, and so filled the hut  
 could scarcely see the inmates. The  
 shed were made of wood imported from  
 the States, and were secured with  
 prevent admission in the last of each  
 long stick serving as a handle. The  
 dipped into the milk and immediately  
 over the smoke, which, without much  
 stirring, dried the surface at once. It  
 was then dipped, and the process was  
 a dozen times until the shoe was of suf-  
 ficiency, care being taken to give a  
 number of coatings to the bottom.  
 In operation, from the sneezing of the  
 placing the shoe in the sun, requires less  
 five minutes. The shoe was now of a  
 more yellowish hue than the liquid  
 in the course of a few hours it became  
 of the brown. After an exposure of  
 of four hours it was of the proper  
 ported shoes. This is done by the girl  
 small sticks of hard wood, or the need-  
 lings of some of the palms. Stamping  
 the black hue. Brought to the city  
 mounted; the best being laid aside for  
 station as shoes, the others are  
 The proper designation for this latter,  
 which are included bottles, sheets, and any  
 form excepting sealed shoes, is *bracada*,  
 and is shipped in this bulk. There are a  
 number of persons in the city who make  
 of filling shoes with rice chaff and  
 previous to their being packed in boxes.  
 are generally fashioned into better shape  
 stretched upon a wooden frame, and  
 final destination. By far the greater  
 the rubber exported from Para goes to  
 the States; the European consumption  
 comparatively very small.—*Edmond*

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### THE LATE PUBLIC MEETING.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

called nobody knows how, was held ye

handed about for signature; had it been confined to a repudiation of any concurrence in the sentiments of Mr. FLOOD, it should not have been sorry to see so numerously signed; but we cannot imagine that any large number of persons can be found who will concur in slandering the persons who attended the meeting of Monday last, or who will declare that the GOVERNOR's statement that there were only between four and five hundred persons present at the Jubilee meeting, is correct. We believe that Hon. E. is correct, but we cannot say so.

His EXCELLENCY had an opportunity would himself avow that he had been misled both as to the character and the number of persons who attended the meeting. We are so much pressed for room this morning, that we only want our readers not to be entrapped in signing this document under the impression that they are expressing their disapproval of the language used by some of the speakers at the meeting. Mr. WESTWORTH complaining of the rise of a democratic feeling, which he for twenty years, endeavoured to create, is one of the "signs of the times."

FRIDAY.  
THE SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. MOOR gave notice of his intention to move, That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on a Supplementary Estimate, for the year 1851, the following sum, viz.:—For enclosing, fencing, and laying out the intended New Melbourne General Cemetery £500; for building a Lock-up House Warrnambool £250.

Mr. EBDEN gave notice that he would move, as an amendment upon Mr. Mott's motion, That there be added the words "and to build a lock-up house at Port Fair £250."

Mr. DONALDSON gave notice that on Tuesday he would move, That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a return of the amount received into the Colonial Treasury.

under and by virtue of the Act 11 Victoria No. 61, known as the "Boundary Commissioners' Act," for fees derived from cases disputed boundaries to run, referred to the Commissioners under this Act; the amount paid out of this sum to the Commissioners also the amount paid and the sum still due each Commissioner.

Mr. WENTWORTH gave notice that he would move on the resumption of the Debate upon Mr Murray's motion in reference to the Rev. Dr. Leard's Imposition.

that all the words in Mr. Murray's amendment which the words "exculpate himself," be omitted with a view to the insertion in their place the following charges:—

1. That the said company were governed by a complete authority that no emigrants sent out by the company contrary to the regulations in force for the conduct of immigration to these colonies, would not be entitled to any remissions in the purchase money of the said emigrants, nevertheless, to pay him for their passage, and to give above the current price, and to emigrate and to land upon their arrival.

2. That the said company were in deception, practised under pretence that a Colonization Company had been formed in London, and the name of "The Port Phillip and Clarence Colonization Company," which in fact was except in the person of its secretary, and its secretary, and a Mr. Arnold, as assistant secretary, *pro tempore*, had no visible existence

3. That it follows from the statements and admissions made by the Rev. Dr. Long, in his speech in this House, that this system of deception was deliberately practised with a view to induce emigrants to come to these colonies, and that he considers his personal responsibility to give them land in addition to their passage a sufficient justification of the proceeding.

4. That he is in the opinion of this House, that the worthlessness of this alleged responsibility is sufficiently proved by the fact, that in the great majority of these cases, the parties holding these responsibilities have not yet received the land thus stipulated to be given to them.

5. That the beneficial interest in the Last Order of two parts, dated 16th June, 1849, of five acres each, is vested in the Rev. Dr. Long.

letter to Mr Pettigrew, his Agent, directing the allotment of this land, distinctly advised that he received from the allottees, was not the Rev. Dr. Lang but in such allottees; that he was merely their trustee; and that his subsequent pledging of the said order was a fraud upon his cestuique trust, and highly incorre-

"6. That under these circumstances the House feels bound to declare that the conduct of the Rev. Dr. Lang in the matters aforesaid has been unwarranted and dishonorable, and such as would fully justify this House, if it had the undoubted power, in expelling him

Mr. WENTWORTH gave notice that, on Friday next he would move, That it is a grievance that the Salary and Establishment of the Governor, so long as he continues to be a strictly Imperial Officer appointed by the home authorities, and respon-

2. That, in the opinion of this House, the dispensation of any part of the patronage of the colony, by any other than the Governor, with the advice of such responsible Executive, is a grievance; that all officers of trust or emolument should be bestowed on the settled inhabitants, who pay the taxes, out of which the

appointees to such offices are compensated in proportion to their services; and that it is a means of an unjust and injurious bordering on dishonesty, that a portion of this taxation should be applied, as it has hitherto been, to augment the patronage, and thereby the influence, of the Queen's Ministers in England; that this grievance has been aggravated by the fact, that all important offices of trust, honour, and emolument have been, and still continue to be, exclusively bestowed on persons born in some portion of the United Kingdom.

3. That, in the opinion of this House, the schedules A, B, and C, appended to the Imperial Act, 5 and 6 Victoria, chap. 76, are a grievance on the people of the Colonies, inasmuch as that they are opposed to the Declaratory Act of 1773, and to the spirit of the said Act.

4. That, in the opinion of this House, the Imperial Government, by the Statute in that behalf made, doth place the management of the revenues of the said colony, and the appropriation of the revenues thereof, beyond the control of the said House: a grievance; that inasmuch as the said whole value of these lands has been imparted to them by the settlement of the colonists, and

by the labour and capital which they have expended upon them, and this value consequently belongs to the whole colony, and not to the Crown, it follows that the entire revenues thence arising, whether by sale or rent, ought of right to form part of our ordinary revenue, and to be subject to the sole control and appropriation of the Local Legislatures.

ish of the post-office authorities themselves. If it should seem to be the wish of the House, he could assure them the Government would have no objection to the subject of the inquiry as had been alluded to. In regard to the regulations of the Post office department, no amendments had been by no means laid on the steps it had not flashes of light upon the public. The landing of mails from Europe had, on a former occasion, been explained and the honorable member, and the Government, had attended to the matter promptly, as would be seen by the advertisement calling for tenders for the service of vessels to be employed by steamers, in the public newspapers. With

regard to the more serious matters involved in the motion—the alleged frauds upon the revenue and the alleged frauds upon justice—to say, that so soon as they came to his knowledge he took the necessary steps to ascertain the truth. He was satisfied, and he had subsequently instituted certain charges against parties connected with the establishment, which were being enquired at the Police Office. It was stated by the witness that the frauds and peculations to which he parti-

cularly alluded were those mentioned in the clause enacted on the 25th of them. The witness was empowered to call on any officer for explanation, to conduct, and hear him at the bar of the House; and he said that he had been satisfied the House, to find out the facts, to commit him to the Gaol at Darling, and to the 14th clause enacted that any of the session, the proceedings of the House might be taken up by the members of the House. The 6th clause provided that at the bar of the House

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papers free, whereas the postage on the thought newspapers was charged on all papers arriving by private ships. When this penny was not paid at home the newspapers were not sent, and consequently the papers which many people believed they ought to have received in this colony had not been forwarded. In many instances this had been proved to be the case. In respect to the objections of the

on the money taker at the window, it was a matter involving much difficulty: it would be remembered that two gentlemen appointed by the Imperial Government to visit the colony with a view of establishing new postal arrangements in the colony, and they had been welcomed by the Postmaster on this subject; but they were not satisfied they must have an effective check than that which was now in operation. With regard to another objection urged by the hon. member, he could only say that he was not aware of any system of nepotism which had been alluded to; but it

would be an injustice now to interfere with the gentlemen in their official situations had always given satisfaction to the Government. As he had before said the Government had not the slightest objection to the appointment of a Bishop, and the anxious desire of the Government would be to have any grievances which might exist remedied.

Mr. NICHOLS was glad to hear the honorable Gentleman say that he had opposed to the nepotism which had gradually extended itself through many of the ecclesiastical establishments of the colony, and intended to remove it.

He had been informed of one instance of the effects of this system lately. A young man, of respectable family and connections, a junior clerk in the Post Office, had been appointed by the Postmaster, or one of his sons, to perform the duties of a groom, to hold his horse when he was in the habit of going to the young man demurred to this—alleging that it ruined no part of his duties, and appealed to his chief clerk, who supported him in his objection, and the consequence of his refusal to do this menial service was that he was suspended by the Postmaster.

points which had no object to the appointments which had been made by the Post Office. Mr. Raymond's sons and relatives might be, and probably were, very competent persons, but it was not to the attempt to degrade a gentleman, quite as much as to the ability to themselves—to the position of a grocer. In two other cases also a spirit had been breathed by the House, which seemed to be of a somewhat questionable character. On one occasion a clerk had preferred a serious complaint against his fellow-clerk as to the manner in which he discharged his duties. The Postmaster suspended him for it, and Mr. W. W. Aldrich should be taken to uphold the power and dignity of the House. He believed he had no objection to the suspension of the clerk, so long as that all the privileges he had as a member enjoyed by Parliament, and also by the Legislature of the United States of America, although he might not be a member, were to be upheld on the subject, and that these privileges were upheld by the highest constitutional authority in the world, there it could be proved that the functions of the House were to be upheld by the bodies he had referred to, he could no reason why the same privileges should be

Mr. EBDEN hoped that if a Board were appointed to enquire into the conduct of the *St. Paul*, the Board should be appointed with regard to the Post Office Melbourne, against which similar complaints were frequently made.

With the understanding that a Board would be appointed by the Government, Mr. DONALDSON was allowed to withdraw his motion.

**PUNISHMENT OF CONTEMPTS.**

Mr. MARLIN moved for leave to bring in a bill for give jurisdiction to the Legislature Council on the subject of contempt, and hope when he gave notice of this motion that it would at least have been allowed to go into the reading. But having shown the draft of the Bill, he was told that he was having explained to him that it proposed to give the

House only some of the privileges of the House of Commons. It has been told by that honorable member that he had introduced his Bill at the earliest stage. Now, with regard to the origin of this Bill, if they were only to do with it with a *simple* *House*, he admitted it would have been more successful and impertinent in him to have come down to the House with any such Bill as this, that paper having been so long and so insignificant an influence—ant, in its discussion of all public matters displayed such an amount of sense, that it would be beneath the dignity of the House to discuss it.

any notice of it. The *discomfiture* which it is variably met with on all public questions is sufficient evidence of its weakness and ineffectuality. But the boundedness of its comprehension, which the print he had alluded to chose to exhibit, in denoting that House, and to mention that it was the House they ought to pursue, called for repression and rebuke. The honorable member here endeavored to quote from an article written by Mr. Moehle in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in which the weight which the *Herald* had in political matters; but from certain coarse allusions to the subsequent

The Attorney-General and the quotation was deemed irrelevant." But otherwise he had been misled by the "Herald," as he said, for he might say that it was not true that the editors of the *Herald* had a blind-eye view of their own immunities; he would say, though this article was written some years ago, they appeared to labour under the same delusion still. When he had read to the house the authorities on which this statement was based, he should show them that the Bill was not Government clearly established a line of distinction between the privileges of the House and those of the press. He thought it also clearly declared that the House has power to protect itself against all attempts to restrain the walls of the house from the free play of the tongue. It was altogether new law—as it had been so in the Standing Orders Committee appeared to him—that the House could make up its mind certain rules and regulations which had been adopted by the house, and which had since been assented to by Her Majesty.

These orders provided for the punishment contemplated in the face of House officers by members or by other persons, and it was the opinion of the committee that such orders were entirely unwarranted at all events undesired. It was at all events no measure of his own conception; Legislative Council of New York had no authority over the undoubted law and privileges of Parliament, and not only of Parliament, but what had been admitted as the privileges of the various Legislatures of the United States. Having read these authorities deliberately, he was not disposed to pay much attention to the words which were used in the Bill.

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morning, or to any other authority equally ignorant and equally interested. Though there had been many disputes and questions raised as to the exercise of the privileges of Parliament, it would be found that it had been always admitted that Parliament had certain rights, and it was only those undisputed privileges which this Bill pronounced to be ordinary; but he complained of the Bill's severity. The hon. member spoke in the Bill of breaking open doors, and of inflicting fines of £50; and though he had limited the term of imprisonment to the duration of the session, still, as some of their sessions had lasted four or five months, this power of punishment became extreme. By this Bill the House could



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no longer were necessary, still as they had done so long without it they had better leave it to the Legislature by which they would be shortly succeeded.

Mr. NICHOLS doubted whether there was any real power under the Standing Orders to punish for contempt in the face of the House, for although the Speaker might, as on a former occasion, be relieved from all costs and charges which he might incur, the House could not release him from his duty. He himself being threatened during the performance of his duties, and he believed that steps should be taken to protect the House, and to ensure freedom of speech to its members, but he believed that such a course could be better taken on the report of the Committee alluded to. In order therefore that the rejection of the Bill might not preclude any future legislation upon the same subject, he would beg leave to move the previous question.

Mr. MARTIN, in reply, contended that the authorities which he had quoted at his opening far outweighed all the arguments which had been advanced against the Bill. If the privileges of Parliament were derived from the connection of the Commons with the Lords as the Supreme Court of Judicature, they were peculiarly the right of that House; and if the Commons were to claim the elements both of the Lords and of the Commons, The small number of members, was in reality a safeguard: for experience had shown that it was from large bodies that tyranny was to be feared. On this principle that the more the responsibility was divided, the less it was feared for. The letter of the Rev. Mr. McEnroe could not intimidate him; but he maintained that a member, who came there to perform his duty, should not be allowed to have his character blackened, his motives impugned, and his private history raked up, without any other means of protection than such as were afforded by the ordinary process of law. It was equally necessary of speech, which the Attorney-General did not seem to think necessary was made one of the most prominent enactments of the Bill of Rights. This and other provisions of the Bill of Rights which were maintained for the benefit of the members themselves, but for the advantage of their constituents; and like other privileges of the subject, they were most jealously guarded. When the Governor of the Colony, or public opinion ought to influence their legislation; but if popular opinions were permitted to guide their measures on all occasions few of them would prove to be very beneficial. If such a measure of protection has been found necessary, it was equally necessary here; and whatever might be the result, he should feel bound to press this question to division.

The House then divided upon the previous question—" Shall this question be now put," with the following result:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 19.
Mr. Barry	The Colonial Treasurer
Danger	To the Attorney-General
Wentworth	The Colonial Secretary
Martin (teller).	Mr. Allen
	Parker
	Macintyre
	Dr. Lang
	Mr. Gurney
	Dr. Dickson
	Mr. Oakes
	Elden
	Mr. Thompson
	The Collector of Customs
	The Auditor-General
	Mr. Donaldson
	Major Ker
	Captain King
	Mr. William Macarthur
	Mr. Nichols (teller).

**FEMALE CHILDREN APPRENTICING BILL.**

The COLONIAL TREASURER, on behalf of the Select Committee appointed on the 18th July last, to obtain proof of the allegations contained in the Preamble of this Bill, brought up the Report. Ordered to be printed.

**COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEACE BILL.**

Mr. NICHOLS having presented this Bill, for the consideration of which he had obtained leave on a previous day, intimated, "A Bill to prevent any practising Barrister or Attorney from acting as a Justice of the Peace in certain cases," read a first time. Ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Friday next.

**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT AT EDEN.**

Mr. NICHOLS moved, pursuant to notice, that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a Return of the amount of Customs' Duties collected at Eden, Twofold Bay, during the year 1848-9, up to the 30th June 1849; also a Return of the amount of expenses incurred by the Customs' Department in the collection of such Customs' Duties, during the period aforesaid. He said, that the returns of the Customs' Department, and the accounts over the revenue produced by this establishment as would prove the utility of maintaining it particularly as there were other ports in its vicinity by means of which smuggling might be carried on.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY had no objection to the production of the return, and believed it would show how much of expenditure was expended in this house, and he offered the question as to the necessity of such an establishment. It was more in the nature of a preventive establishment than otherwise, for as the whole of the Maneroo settlers might require their supplies from the Government Store, these supplies come where duty was paid in Sydney, would be imported at Twofold Bay free of all duty, if no Customs establishment existed in that quarter.

The question was carried.

**PUBLIC MEETING OF JUNE, 1849.**

Dr. LANG moved, pursuant to notice, that His Excellency the Governor be requested, in an Address from this House, to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, His Excellency's Despatch to Earl Grey, of the 30th June, 1849, on the subject of a Public Meeting in Sydney, held on the 18th of the same month.

The motion was passed without discussion: Address to be presented by the Speaker.

**STEAM NAVIGATION BILL.**

Mr. NICHOLS moved, pursuant to notice, for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the provisions of the Act relating to the Government Legislative Council, passed in the 11th year of the reign of her present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the regulation of Steam Navigation, and for requiring reeving vessels to carry boatswains, firemen, or crews or boats employed in carrying passengers."

Leave having been given, the Bill was introduced, read a first time, and ordered to be printed and read a second time on Friday next.

**DR. DOUGLASS,**

Mr. WENTWORTH moved, pursuant to notice "That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a Return of the amount of compensation for the undue claim for compensation, for the undue claim for compensation of the grant of two acres of land promised to the late Thomas Brisbane, be laid on the table of this House."

Question put and passed; address to be presented by the Speaker.

**AUCTION DUTIES ABOLITION BILL.**

The second reading of the Trust Estates and Funds' Bill was postponed until Friday. The second reading of the British Authors Bill was postponed until Thursday. The third reading of the British Authors Bill was postponed until Thursday. The third reading of the British Authors Bill was postponed until Thursday. The further consideration in Committee of the Masters and Servants Bill was postponed until Thursday next.

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tioned until Friday next. 4. The second reading of the Newspapers Postage abolition Bill was postponed until Friday next. 5. The consideration in Committee of the Clergymen's Disqualifying Bill was postponed until Thursday next.

Council adjourned at eight o'clock, until Tuesday next, at three o'clock.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

#### SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY.

##### INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

**BEFORE HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE DICKINSON.**

This Court was adjourned from last Wednesday, until to-day, to dispose of the following matters:

HAMILTON v. IRVING.

It appeared that Irving is, or was, the official assignee of the estate of one Campbell. Stubbs, auctioneer, sold the assets of that estate to Hamilton. Hamilton paid for the month had expired by Irving, a deed of conveyance was prepared for Irving to sign; not having signed it, but making a variety of excuses for not so doing, a rule nisi was then obtained on behalf of Hamilton to stop him from showing cause why the deed of conveyance should not be executed. Irving's answer to that claim in effect was, that Stubbs had to this date to the property in question, and had released it to Hamilton. The Court made an order compelling the deed in question to be brought into Court, and there detained as an award, giving Stubbs a month to come in and show cause why it should not be handed over to Hamilton. At the expiration of the month a rule nisi was obtained on behalf of Hebblewhite, who claimed title to the property in question, as assignee of Stubbs, calling upon Hamilton to show cause why the time granted to Stubbs to sign the deed should not be extended. Hebblewhite should not be at liberty to show cause instead of Stubbs.

His Honor, after hearing Mr. Fisher, who appeared for Hamilton, and not having called upon Mr. Hebblewhite, the month had expired, said, and he felt disposed to grant leave to Hebblewhite to come in and show cause against the conveyance being handed over to Hamilton; Hebblewhite might come in in conformity with the rule nisi, and show cause on the first Wednesday in the Term. If the present applicant, however, succeeded eventually in having the conveyance made to him, he would not get his costs of this motion, as he might have made it before.

### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

#### INSOLVENCY COURT.—FRIDAY.

**BEFORE MR. H. EVANS, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.**

In the estate of Patrick McKee-Know, a first meeting was held. One claim was proved—John Smith, £90 is 4d.

### MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late *Australasian Papers*.)

Information has been received that the mail from Melbourne, via Geelong, to Port Fairy, was intercepted on Saturday evening last, at a little distance beyond the Viery Creek. The robber was the same who was in custody on charge for the very same offence, and escaped from the schooner *Beccia*, where he was confined, on Saturday evening last. The fact is that the only ground for the statement in the *South Australian Register*, that it is Mr. Parker's intention to transport himself and his railway materials to Melbourne, is, that the same intention is directed to the colony for the Adelaide City and Port Railway are not of the description required by the Act of Council, and that Mr. Parker purposes to dispose of them, if he can, in Melbourne, on anything like a cash basis. The shipping to the colony, and probably involve a flying visit to Melbourne, but beyond that he has no intention of proceeding to Port Phillip.—The Legislative Council of South Australia has passed an Act securing to William Smith, of Hildesheim, the right, for years, within the province of South Australia, the exclusive right to an improved method of manufacturing charcoal, for making available most of the other component parts of wood, such as pitch, turpentine, and other articles of wood.—Mr. H. F. Dale, of the Mount Blackwood station, Port Phillip, was fined £20 by the Melbourne bench, for having wilfully set at large and abandoned a number of scabby and diseased sheep belonging to the same Society has been formed at Geelong, under the presidency of Archdeacon Macnattery.

### THE LATE PUBLIC MEETING.

The following address was adopted, yesterday, at a meeting held in the rooms of Mr. Samuel Lyons, and which was attended by about 25 to 30 individuals. W. C. Wentworth, Esq., presided, and read the following address, viz:—

Mr. G. R. Nichols and Mr. Fitzgerald. The first clause of the address, stating that His Excellency's despatch as to the public meetings of June, 1849, was substantially correct, was discussed, and on Saturday evening last, a large portion of the gentlemen present were disposed for it being expunged, but it was eventually carried with the rest of the address. The gentlemen present were: Mr. W. C. Wentworth, Mr. G. R. Nichols, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. R. Holden, Mr. Alexander Campbell, Mr. Ebdon, Mr. Samuel Lyons, sen., Mr. Samuel Lyons, jun., and about twenty other persons, with whose names our reporter was unacquainted.

To His Excellency Mr. CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, Knight Companion of the Royal Honorary Guelphic Order, Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same. &c. &c. &c.

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of the City of Sydney, and of other parts of the colony of New South Wales, and of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same. &c. &c. &c.

Do hereby declare, in relation to the public meetings of the City of Sydney, and of other parts of the colony of New South Wales, and of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same. &c. &c. &c.

1st. That as far as those of the undersigned who were present at the public meeting of the 10th inst. observed, and as far as those who were not present have heard, and believe, your Excellency's despatch, the same is, in relation to the public meetings of the City of Sydney, and of other parts of the colony of New South Wales, and of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same. &c. &c. &c.

2nd. That the meeting lately convened for the purpose of throwing discredit on the statements in that despatch, was a meeting of the same character as the meeting of the 10th inst., and as regards the parties who addressed the meeting, and those who were active in supporting the resolutions, was of the same character as the meeting of the 10th inst., as compared with the entire population of the city of Sydney, and still more wanting in point of character.

3rd. That there were in fact very few persons of the same character as the public meeting of the 10th inst. present taking an active part in those proceedings.

4th. That there is an anti-British and Democratic spirit prevailing among the lower classes in the city of Sydney, and that this spirit is of a violent and dangerous character, as to render it necessary to take the most effectual measures to suppress public meetings of all kind; and that persons who attend and attempt to offer opposition to the proposed measures, will be liable to be treated as enemies of the State.

5th. That in consequence of this state of things, the respectable classes of society have ceased to attend public meetings, and that the only safe and practical means of suppressing the same is by the use of force, and the free expression to their opinions on public subjects.

6th. That whilst we wish to avoid on the present occasion, the question of the Resumption of Transportation to this colony, we do not hesitate to declare that the doctrines expressed in the resolutions of the public meeting of the 10th inst. are of a dangerous character, and that we are fully aware of the fact that the same are a manifestation of the passions and prejudices of that extent an insatiable element of our population, and that we are fully aware of the fact that the same will prove among us the foundation of party and of discord.

7th. That on the contrary, a very large majority of the loyal, peaceable, and well-to-do classes of this colony, are fully aware of the fact that the same are a manifestation of the passions and prejudices of that extent an insatiable element of our population, and that we are fully aware of the fact that the same will prove among us the foundation of party and of discord.

### ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

**MOWAT.**—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Hatters, Gigs &c.; at 12 o'clock, Milk Cows.

**PICKERING AND LEES.**—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture; at 12 o'clock, General Merchandise, Fancy Dress, &c.

**MR. J. H. HARRIS.**—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, New Zealand Flax.

### ACCEPTED TENANT.

The order of Messrs. Jack Inder and Co. has been accepted, for erecting a new room at the Supreme Court House, Sydney.

**THE MELBOURNE CHURCH BILL.**

A public meeting at Melbourne to petition against the passing of the Melbourne Church Bills, among the speakers were Presbyterian, Independent, Baptist, and Roman Catholic ministers. A. A. Abbott was withdrawn, as he did not think it necessary to give assent to the two principal resolutions which were passed.

I. That in the opinion of this meeting the Church of England Ministers of the Marston Diocese Bill, now in progress through the Legislative Council of New South Wales, are partial in their views upon the subject; and they have therefore equally evidently resigned by the present non-assent to the bill, and do hereby request the Government to abstain from its consideration, and to plant a dominant church in the country, and that on these grounds the Bill should be considered null and void.

II. That those bills, by arming an ecclesiastical court with power to punish, brought with them almost danger to our civil and religious liberties, and would put us back again to the days of arbitrary dominion but with feelings of jealousy and furious apprehension.

**SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.**

Stock on Hand 10th August.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar : West India, B.P., 96,657 gallons ; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 88,428 gallons ; Foreign States 161,107 galons ; date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 3980 gallons ; Brandy, 89,250 gallons ; Geneva, 83,657 gallons ; whiskey, 10,421 gallons ; Higuerae, 301 gallons ; British tobacco, 99,698 pounds ; leaf tobacco, 3224 pounds ; cigars, 28,805 pounds ; snuff, 3829 pounds.

Received during the Week.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar : West India, B.P., 209,845 gallons ; Brandv, 8127 gallons ; Geneva, 58 gallons ; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 1739 pounds ; Delivered for Home Consumption.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar : West India, B.P., 3981 gallons ; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 1671 gallons ; Foreign States, 48 gallons ; Brandy, 1671 gallons ; Geneva, 737 gallons ; whiskey, 81 gallons ; British spirit, 21 gallons ; figs and Cavendish tobacco, 4984 pounds ; cigars, 405 pounds.

Delivered for Exportation.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar : East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 29 gallons ; Foreign States, 47 gallons ; Brandy, 1997 gallons ; Geneva, 168 gallons ; Whiskey, 10,421 gallons ; Higuerae, 301 lbs.; leaf tobacco, 500 pounds ; cigars, 977 pounds.

Stock on Hand 17th instant.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar : East India, B.P., 94,671 gallons ; East India B.P., and Mauritius, and Mauritius, 88,428 gallons ; Foreign States, 161,107 gallons ; date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirit not otherwise enumerated, 3980 gallons ; Brandy, 94,709 gallons ; Geneva, 82,810 gallons ; whiskey, 10,421 gallons ; Higuerae, 301 gallons ; British tobacco, 99,698 pounds ; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 86,992 pounds ; leaf tobacco, 3296 pounds ; cigars, 27,423 pounds ; snuff, 3826 pounds.

POLICE OFFICE.—The sitting magistrates at 11 o'clock yesterday were Mr. Justice Alderman Egan, Mr. Brennan, and the Superintendent of Police. The roster for this day comprises the names of Mr. Dawes, Alderman Egan, and Councillor Flood.

LETTER CARRIER.—A Post Office Letter Carrier,—This carrier was brought by Mr. Raymond against a letter carrier named David Toole, for the alleged embezzlement of the sum of fifteen-pence, received by him in virtue of his office as letter-carrier, under authority of His Majesty. Mr. Raymond deposed that he knew nothing of the matter, but that he brought forward the charge as head of the department ; and being desirous that the circumstances should be fully investigated, he called the defendant for eight years, and, with the exception of one occasion, when he had reason to believe that he (Toole) had been drugged, he had performed the duty of his office with satisfaction throughout the whole period. He gave information received from a clerk in the office named Campbell ; a person named Fitzsimmons a messenger and a sorter of papers in the Post Office ; it was his (Fitzsimmons's) statement, however, that there were no carriers to the carriage ; other persons assist, but Fitzsimmons held responsible for the stamps ; in consequence of something that Campbell mentioned, he (Mr. Raymond) on the 1st July sent some men down publicly to search closely as to what he knew, being also at the same time very angry because he had not sooner told him, instead of mentioning it to Campbell ; in consequence of his unwillingness to take anything more than a nominal salary, Fitzsimmons was suspended by witness, and fell under suspension ; on the 2nd July Mr. Fitzsimmons sent a memorandum, as follows :

"Post-office, July 2, 1890.—I told Mr. Campbell about some things which concern me in taking newspapers without the knowledge of the clerks ; and I further told him that there were many papers concealed in the coal cellar of the post-office, but I did not tell Mr. C. Cross-examined by Mr. Raymond—(G. W. FITZSIMMONS).—"Newspapers are stamped by Fitzsimmons and others as time and other duties of the office will admit ; there were several times some papers taken away from the office for stamping and delivery as that the department was short-handed, but not generally ; on the 1st and 2nd July there were over 12,000 foreign newspapers in the office for destruction ; some from public houses, some lying in heaps on the tables and the floor ; these were consequently delivered piecemeal, as time would allow, without interfering with the delivery of letters ; Fitzsimmons on examination said that he saw John Joseph Browne, implicated all the carriers as being in the habit of taking away newspapers, excepting only Charles Loeve, but he could not undertake to prove any specific offence, but the evidence showed that he had done so ; thereupon recommended that the matter should be brought before the Police Court.—George William Fitzsimmons deposing that in consequence of Mr. Campbell having reported to Mr. Raymond that he suspected certain carriers, and questioned by Mr. Raymond, he (the witness) saw the defendant Toole, about the 26th of June, take up a number perhaps a dozen or more, of a paper called *The Voice in the Wilderness*, and asked him if he would help him to prove the charge he had preferred, he went to Mr. Nation, the publisher of that paper, and in consequence of what he then learned, requested one of the clerks to examine the sheet which carried the advertisement of the papers. By the Bench : Never saw the papers in question out of the office, and these especially excited his suspicion at the time because, being returned papers, they did not require any postage stamps. He thought that the carriers were in the habit of taking away newspapers without the knowledge of the clerks ; did not give information of this species of charge until he had ascertained that the carriers did not mix themselves up with Cross-examined by Mr. Brennan : Would not take upon himself to swear that Toole had embezzled a single penny ; this particular circumstance might possibly be referred to his memory but he has never been challenged respecting his assertion respecting the abstraction of papers ; he mentioned his suspicions to Campbell some three or four months before the 1st July last, and he (witness), of Harrington-street, publisher of *The Voice in the Wilderness*, deposed that by the morning delivery by Toole, on the 27th June, he received fifteen returned papers, for which he paid him fifteen pence ; that there were five papers, and had no real letter form, the fifteen pence was given to those which enclosed the paper spoken of, Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, who worked in the Post-office, deposed that it was duly accounted for by the receipt books showing the letters and papers delivered to the carriers, but that it was not his duty to see whether the carriers actually took the papers themselves ; it was their business to return a return of the number so taken by them ; on the 29th June, Toole accounted to witness for six new newspapers, on the 27th for 3, and on the 28th for 4 ; he examined carefully on his handwriting, and were going to witness him ; if he delivered 15 papers on the 27th there is of course a deficiency of ten in his return. Cross-examined : He (witness) made up the numbers for the clerks, the carriers copied the guide for the clerks, but their object was not to guide or check for the clerk acting in the car-

ers; until recently the carriers' dockets were preserved; but latterly they have been discarded; without, however, the filing of the dockets is, at a short time since, in a popular conversation among the clerks, it was remarked that he (the witness), if inclined, might, by alteration of dates, pocket the revenue of the office to almost any extent. The witness, on the force of the observation he had since made a practice of filing those papers; he could not from the sheet distinguish any specific amount of gross payable on any of the letters delivered to Toole, but he could distinguish the gross number of papers and net amount of proceeds; he could not swear that the sheets showed the full number of papers delivered to Toole, but whether paid or to be paid for, they ought to appear on the sheet; he could not swear that he no doubt they would appear; he took the numbers for the compilation of the sheets from a slate, and not from the defendant; he had sometimes delivered papers to the carrier, but he could not swear that he had done so on the 27th, or 28th, or 29th; would not swear that defendant had embezzled a penny. Re-examined.—It was not, in June, the custom for the carriers to help themselves to papers, and report to the office; but the carriers were persons, who are then counted by a clerk; the daily abstract sheets are made by witnesses from the entries on a slate which as soon as the sheet is filled up are obliterated; the object of the carrier is to get the papers off the office, make up from the sheet, is that they may have credit for the letters or papers that they may be unable to deliver; by the sheet and the docket it was plain that on the 27th June Toole had not cleared his account; he had not gathered from them that he received 16d. for newspapers on that day; they would be charged to him on the sheet if he got the papers in the regular way; it was the invariable practice of the carrier to make up a docket, and a dead letter cover. Cross-examined.—Will not swear that the 16d. for the 15 newspapers is not accounted for by Toole in his gross amount set out in the sheet. By the Court then, if on the 27th June Toole had not gathered many papers it would appear on the sheet if he got them in a regular way, but if he took the papers with an intention of pocketing the postage, of course they would not appear; would not swear that on the 27th June Toole formed no portion of the 2s. 9d. paid by him on the 27th June. Mr. Brennan addressed the Court for his client, submitting that there was no case against him for the consideration of a Judge, in which Alderman Egan took time to consider.

**ELECTORAL.**—Mr. Benjamin Such Mountcastle yesterday appeared at the Police Office on summons to answer a complaint for having been absent from the City of London, and to represent the city in the Legislative Council. The prosecution is conducted by Mr. Johnson, and the defence by Mr. Grant. It stands postponed for further hearing to-day.

**THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. THOMAS.**—At a meeting yesterday morning Thomas Brown, of the Green William, was accosted in the street by one M'Manus, inviting him to go and drink with him; while talking M'Manus adroitly introduced a bottle of champagne, and then proceeded therewith withdrawing a £1 note, with a few shillings in silver. This accomplished, of course, M'Manus was no longer desirous of Brown's company, and made off at full speed, leaving the Green William to wonder at the proceeding, and to wonder how he could get therewith withdrawing a £1 note, with a few shillings in silver. This accomplished, of course, M'Manus was no longer desirous of Brown's company, and made off at full speed, leaving the Green William to wonder at the proceeding, and to wonder how he could get therewith withdrawing a £1 note, with a few shillings in silver. This accomplished, of course, M'Manus was no longer desirous of Brown's company, and made off at full speed, leaving the Green William to wonder at the proceeding, and to wonder how he could get therewith withdrawing a £1 note, with a few shillings in silver.

**THE M'INTYRE RIVER.**—We have been favoured by Mr. Yeomans with the following extract from a letter just received by him, and dated Borough, M'Intyre River, August 1:— "I have been very much interested to hear that you think they are fattening faster than last year; the green grass is getting well ahead. I don't know how they are up at your place, but with us grass is abundant. We are just going to get a few more calves, and I am sure we shall have a great many about the time we leave, the end of September."—*Maitland Mercury.*

**AUCTIONEER'S CHARGES.**—A very serious charge is made against the Geelong auctioneers by the *Geelong Advertiser*, and it is stated that while they pay the proprietors of newspapers at a rate much below the usual and daily announced terms for their advertisements, the persons whose property is entrusted to the auctioneers to sell are charged at a rate which in some instances are more than double the amount actually paid. One of the auctioneer's has denied that he makes such charges, but the others remaining silent under such an imputation, the *Advertiser* has published an advertisement in which it is stated that the *Geelong Advertiser* says that it all arises from spite and malice, because the auctioneers do not advertise in the *Colonist*. This may be true; but does not affect the matter. The question is not, who the auctioneers are, but whether true; have the auctioneers been guilty of the fraudulent conduct imputed to them? if they can vindicate themselves they ought to do so, and if they cannot, the practice prevails. Every auctioneer's advertisement is an advertisement in the *Herald* is charged and paid for at the scale price, the only deduction made being a discount of ten per cent. for prompt settlement at the auctioneers' office. It is not reasonable to imagine it possible that any respectable tradesman would be guilty of the fraud imputed to the Geelong auctioneers.

**GRAIN.**—The following is a statement of the wheat and rye crops in the Colonies, as returned, on the 1st of August, 1850:—Wheat, 39,014 bushels; maize, 6640 bushels.

**INTENDED BREACH OF THE PEACE.**—We understand that in consequence of the remarks made by Captain Pitt Rivers in his speech of Monday last, Captain Fitz Roy wrote for an explanation, and not receiving one that he considered satisfactory, wrote a reply, which impugned Mr. Flood to apply to the police for assistance. It is probable that he will appear at the Police Office this morning.

**PARRAMATTA.**

**COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.**

**THIS COURT opened on Tuesday last, before SAMUEL RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman, assisted by the following Bench:—HARRISON, J., FRANKLIN, STETTON, POSTER, and BLAXLAND, Justices of the Peace. The only barrister present was Mr. Callaghan, Crown Prosecutor; and but one attorney, Mr. C. B. Lyons.**

**THE PRISONER.**—The prisoner, a hardened offender charged with stealing a clock, the property of Mr. Bartholomew Brush, of Landsdowne Bridge, near Liverpool, charged, with stealing candles and candlesticks, the property of Mr. C. B. Lyons, of Liverpool, and, thirdly, with stealing a wife, the property of some other person. The prisoner was acquitted of the first charge, and found guilty of the second. He learned Chairman, Mr. Rogers, said, in his long statement to his frequent appearance before him, and that there were three indictments to day, and knew not how often he had seen him. Mr. Ryan, the clerk, said, he had frequently been tried in that court; and Mr. Rogers handed to the Chairman a memorandum showing the previous trials at Quarter Sessions of the prisoner, from January 23, 1847, to the present time, as follows:—October 23, 1847, stealing a watch, acquitted; November 4, 1848, stealing a pair of shoes, acquitted; May 7, 1847, stealing a watch, chain, and guard, acquitted; November 4, 1848, stealing a watch, September 11, 1849, stealing a horse collar, and the prisoner's labour in Sydney Gaol. The Court mentioned the prisoner on this occasion to twelve months' hard labour in Parramatta Gaol.

**THOMAS WEBB, of Picton,** was charged with having stolen sundry British coins, consisting of half-crowns, shillings, pence, and coppers, to the amount of £10, 10s., the property of Mr. Thomas Webb, of Picton, on the 1st of August. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. It appeared from the evidence that both the prisoner and the prosecutor came overland from Port Phillip; as regards their condition of mind, the prisoner had no recollection of it, but they had agreed to be partners, and that the proceeds of their various gains should be placed as one common stock in a bag; a quarrel having ensued, the parties fought and separated, and the prosecutor, having informed the police of the prisoner, having found him and he was taken in charge for the offence, amongst the money said to be stolen was sixpence, which the prosecutor swore to. The prisoner denied the charge, and the case went to considerable length, and by a close and most

convincingly to his Jury and the Court, that had not the parties quarrelled the charge would not have been preferred against them. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner, William Reevley was charged with stealing a pitchfork, the property of Mr. John Mills, of Parramatta. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and received a good character from Mr. Anderson. The Court sentenced him to three months' hard labour in Parramatta Gaol.

Michael McNamara, a soldier belonging to the 9th Regiment, was next put upon his trial for robbing and wounding one Phillip Riley, of Parramatta, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The Jury acquitted the prisoner of the felony, but found him guilty of a common assault. The prisoner, Phillip Riley, who was a constable at some length, and expressed his satisfaction that the Jury had found the prisoner guilty of the minor charge; for, in the other case, the Court had authorized to pass a sentence of transportation for life. His Honor said he hoped that the sentence about to be passed upon him would have a salutary effect, and that it would not affect his standing in the army. The Court sentenced the prisoner to four months' hard labour in Parramatta Gaol.

John Clynes was charged with stealing an order of the value of one pound, the property of Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., M.L.C. The principal witness in the case was a constable attached to the Police, named Phillips, who, in the evidence, appeared to be required to give evidence, was quite stupid from the effects of liquor. The Crown Prosecutor put him into the box, and questioned him as to whether he was sober, and in reply he said he was. The witness, who was called upon for his opinion on the matter, and he (Mr. H.) stated, that Phillips was not in a fit state to give evidence. The Chairman ordered him into custody till the morning, as the case was necessarily put off for his evidence.

Peter Mackay, of Windsor, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing two bushels of wheat, the property of Mr. John Hokinson of Windsor. The Police, on the 16th May last, arrested him, and he was charged with the offence. Twelve months' hard labour in Parramatta Gaol.

John Smith was next indicted upon a charge of stealing one table cover, the property of the Rev. Nathaniel Turner, of Parramatta, on the 1st of August, 1860. The circumstances of this case have already appeared. The property was identified, and the prisoner having been found guilty was remanded till the 2nd of September, in hopes that he would be able to bring in some evidence something might be brought in, either a saddle and bridle which had been stolen at the time the cloth was taken; nothing, however, was produced. The Revs. Messrs. Cameron and Horton, in whose name the prisoner had formerly been, gave him an explicit discharge. The Court sentenced the prisoner to hard labour in Parramatta Gaol for the term of six calendar months. The prisoner was defended by Mr. J. H. Wilson.

John Coleman, of the district of Windsor, stood charged with stealing sundry pillows, containing feathers and opossums hair, and other materials, the property of one Thomas Hargrave, of Windsor, on the 10th of February. The case lasted a long time, and a great deal of contradictory evidence was adduced. The Jury found the prisoner not guilty. Mr. C. B. Lyons appeared for the prisoner, and the learned Crown Prosecutor asked one of the witnesses, whether he had said went for truth at Cornwallis; the reply was "No; but it did at the Richmond side."

W. BARNETT, Broker.

The CHAIRMAN was assisted by Mr. FRANKS, J.P.

John Clynes was again placed at the bar, charged with stealing an order, the property of Mr. Hargrave, whose name the order bore, for twelve months' hard labour in Parramatta Gaol. Mr. C. B. Lyons defended the prisoner.

The Windsor constable was brought into Court, and reprimanded by the Chairman, who informed him that he was to send him to gaol, but would deprive him of his expenses, and as one of the Windsor magistrates was present, he should leave him to be dealt with by the Windsor Bench.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Business to a very considerable amount has been transacted during the latter part of the week—the produce of the week's sales of the 1st of August, among other sales, large quantities of Martell's Brandy are reported at 5s. 4d. A recent importation of Martell's Brandy, of the quality of the market rate, has been taken, to some extent, at 5s. 4d. The market rate for Martell's Brandy, and Porter, in draught and bottle, are being shipped to the market at 5s. 4d. The market rate for Martell's Brandy, and Porter, are looking for advanced rates, and in many instances will not sell. Martell's Brandy, of the quality of the market rate, are being sold at a very high figure. Our markets have assumed a very different character from that of a few weeks past, and so far as the price for the week's produce is concerned, a very appearance of improvement.

W. BARNETT, Broker.

Sydney, August 17, 1860.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

Tobacco has been but little done during the past week, and in price, it has been no alteration. Whether we can hardly expect any animation in our export trade, the receipt of accounts from England, of more definite character than the fugitive advice which we have recently had, viz. the southern ports, and via America.

PRICES CURRENT.

Wool.

	d	s	d
Superior clip	0	6	0
Fair to good	1	7	6
Medium	1	5	0
Thin, handwashed	1	1	0
Locks, pieces, &c.	0	6	11

Sheepskins 0 35 0  
Hides 4 0 0

WALL-W.

	£	s	d
Beef	20	10	6
Mutton	17	15	0
In paunches	20	10	0

MORT & JAMES, Auctioneers.

Sydney, August 17, 1860.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

WHEAT.—Price rose from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. for colonial, with the exception of a few loads, of superior quality, which were sold at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. for the same quality. The market was very quiet, and the price of the wheat was very low. The market was very quiet, and the price of the wheat was very low. The market was very quiet, and the price of the wheat was very low.

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WHEAT.—Price rose from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. for colonial,

possible to your and the public's satisfaction.  
When we paid 12s. per ton by the cargo, we  
delivered at 20s.; we now buy at from 20s.,  
or 25s. per ton, and sell at 30s. per ton; it is  
therefore quite evident that our (the retailers)  
trade done in consequence of the circumstances  
mentioned above will be very profitable.  
I am, my attention on a future occasion  
to enter most fully into this subject, and place  
he saddle on the right horse.

I am, gentlemen,  
Yours, &c.,  
**M. R. WHITEELL,**  
Coal contractor, Bathurst-street.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—As one of the class of Coal  
Dealers referred to in your paragraph of this  
day's issue, relating to the coal trade of Syd-  
ney, I beg to inform you that your observations  
hereon are in every way incorrect.

I sat six out of every seven vessels entered  
wards with coal from Newcastle are loaded  
at Morpeth (not being able to get cargoes at  
the former port) owing to the great influx of  
large ships, having to pay 10s. per ton, the  
supply being extremely limited from the  
nature of the operations, as a proof of which I  
am only enabled to obtain 70 tons in the same  
space of time as I have procured and dispo-  
posed of 300 as formerly, or less than one-  
fourth.

2nd. Coals command by the cargo from 20s.  
2d. to 30s. per ton; there is no such thing  
as a rate of freight in the present difficulty of  
getting coals. The difference between the cost  
of the cargo and what it fetches in Sydney  
constituting the freight; I would gladly, either  
yesterday or to day, have given 25s. per ton  
for a cargo to preserve my connexion. I do  
not wish to say that I ever got on freight at  
anything like the sum you mention.

3rd. The supply of coals for the Sydney  
market is in no way equal to the demand, con-  
sequently, they will for some time continue to  
command a high rate by the cargo, (as many  
ships are in port require coals for export),  
taking away entirely the need of increasing the  
profit of the retailer.

It would be easy to remove the smallest  
doubt by going more into detail, but I feel  
convinced that the explanations given above  
will be deemed sufficient to cause you by some  
notice thereof to moderate your remarks, and  
credit your imputations are calculated to  
produce.

I am, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
**CHARLES E. JACQUES,**  
202, Elizabeth-street.

TO MR. WILLIAM HENRY WELLS.

SIR,—Referring you to mv remarks at the  
great public meeting held on Monday, the  
12th instant, and reported in the *Herald* new-  
spaper of the following date, I now have to  
ask you to read over again the portion quoted,  
the following questions, and call upon you to  
contradict them if you can, viz.—

1. Were you not employed, a short time prior  
to your appointment to the office of  
Acting Assistant Surveyor in the City  
Council, under Alderman Egan, to obtain  
signatures and names to that docu-  
ment, at so much per hundred?
2. How many genuine and how many coun-  
terfeit signatures and names did you get  
for the said document?
3. Were not Joseph Clayton and Patrick  
Joseph Kelly, at that time in the employ-  
ment of the City Council as Rate Col-  
lectors, similarly employed?
4. Was not Alderman Egan perfectly aware  
that the names were not genuine? both at  
the time you returned them to him at his  
office, in George-street, and when he paid  
you for collecting them?
5. How many signatures in addition to their  
own, did the following gentlemen subscri-  
be to that address, viz.: Alderman  
Egan, Mr. John Piper Egan (his son), and  
Mr. Nathan, clerks in the Police Office,  
James Jones, Alderman Thurlow, Mr.  
Lyons, jun., and the members of the de-  
putation who presented the address?
6. Were not the members of the deputation,  
or some of them, aware that the address  
contained a considerable number of spuri-  
ous signatures?
7. What kind of reception did you meet with  
from the citizens when applied to for their  
signature to this document?
8. How many signatures and names could  
you have obtained had time permitted?
9. How many spurious signatures do you  
keep ready prepared to meet cases of emer-  
gency, and what is your regular charge for  
collecting them?
10. How many did you furnish for the petition  
in favour of the Corporation presented to  
the Legislative Council last year by Mr.  
Wentworth?
11. Were you not employed by the City  
Council with the understanding that all  
your time was to be devoted to the service  
of the public?
12. Have you been offered the situation of  
Commissioner of Crown Lands, in an un-  
known district?

Your reply to the above questions, in time  
for insertion in the *Sydney Morning Herald* and  
*Advocate* newspapers on Saturday, will oblige  
me.

Yours, &c.,  
**J. R. WILSHIRE,**  
Sydney, August 15.

MR. WELLS'S ANSWERS.

TO J. R. WILSHIRE, Esq., J.P., &c.

SIR,—In answer to your challenge of yester-  
day's date, I beg to reply as follows:—

1. No; at so much per thousand.
2. If it was not 250 exactly, it was not less  
than 350.
3. Not; Joseph R. Clayton was similarly em-  
ployed, but he was not at that time a rate  
collector, he immediately after, however,  
viz., on the 24th September, 1849, the  
said Joseph Richard Clayton was  
elected a rate collector, in the room  
of the defunct Rowley. Mr. Patrick  
Joseph Kelly was appointed at the same time a rate  
collector, although previous to this date he  
acted in the capacity of assistant rate col-  
lector, during the absence of the other  
named defunct, Mr. Austin, and con-  
tinued as such until the death of Mr. May, when  
Mr. Windeyer, brother to the late M. L.  
C., was called to the £100-a-year. Along  
with myself, both Messrs. Clayton and  
Kelly were employed in getting signatures  
to the Corporation address, to wit: I  
refer, and I believe were paid for I like  
myself.
4. Whatever was his impression at the time,  
I consider you are entitled to know what  
I presented the signatures to him.
5. As far as respects Alderman Egan, I did  
not see him sign one. Mr. John Piper  
Egan and Mr. Nathan, clerks in the police  
office, did sign some. As far as respects  
James Jones, Alderman Thurlow, and  
Mr. Samuel Lyons, jun., I candidly affirm  
that I do not believe they signed a single  
name to it; and as respects the members  
of the deputation, I do not know who they  
were.
6. I do not know who composed the deputation.
7. The answers from many of the persons  
whom I called upon were to the effect, that  
they would go weekly out of their houses  
every week made up.
8. Time was short, but had I had a few hours  
more, I could have obtained the signatures  
of nearly every soldier in the barracks.
9. If you want 1000 signatures in twelve  
months, you can have them.
10. At that time I was an officer in the Cor-  
poration. After four o'clock p.m. I had no-  
thing to do. Perhaps I may have got about  
a thousand or upwards.
11. Not having received a copy of the Standing  
Orders, I cannot state the duties of  
any officer under the Corporation.
12. When such appointment is offered to me, I  
pledge you that I shall not refuse it.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
**WILLIAM HENRY WELLS,**  
Late Assistant City Surveyor.

1











100

Terms at sale. 3030

Terms at sale. 2708

8

No Reserve. 290

to the deep water of Darling  
 Harbour.

Printing Office, Lower George-street,  
South Wales, Saturday, August 17, 1889.